

In today's Jordan Times...
ers take to streets: Page 2
late Bronze to Ottoman: Page 3
coalition agreement: Page 4
ing Library staff: Page 5
in bent on energy research: Page 6
rican 'pirate' cricket: Page 7
dians make trouble in air traffic: 8

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation



Today's Weather
It will be fair with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba the winds will be northerly moderate and the seas calm.
Overnight Daytime
Low High
Amman 19 30
Aqaba 23 38
Deserts 19 38
Jordan Valley 24 36
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 30, Aqaba 37. Humidity readings: Amman 36 per cent, Aqaba 23 per cent. Sunset tonight: 6:23 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 4:59 a.m.

5, Number 1730 AMMAN, WEDNESDAY AUGUST 12, 1981 - SHAWWAL 12, 1401 Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Atlantic travel down

ATLANTIC, Aug. 11 (R) - The antic air travel was on a comparative... the second day of... of upion arising from... U.S. air traffic con-... S. authorities said... its an hour-four... United States to... three in the other... were crossing the... ntic in spite of the... anadian controllers... raffic to the United... ish and West Ger-... ion officials esti-... raffic at a quarter or... normal on routes... regularly flown by... 200 planes a day;... travellers crowded... lounges of West-... e's big airports... tory on page 8).

s storm abassy

OSLO, Aug. 11 (R) - A... 11 Iranian ended a... occupation of the... yassy in Oslo today... for an end to what... d "the Khomenei... Police said the... rs, who included... , left the embassy... after addressing a... rence and were... lice headquarters... oning. An eye-... d reporters that... d began when a... nish and two cars, all... d licence plates, ... r the embassy. One... out and rang the... hen the door was... whistled to the... then stormed the... side the embassy... had humed por-... atollah Khomenei... slogans and com-... ia on the walls... e slogans said... the terror regime

announces oeuvres

BRUSSELS, Aug. 11 (R) - Belgium, Aug. 11... Troops from 14... ns will take part... in of "Autumn... western alliance's... 11 manoeuvres... Western Europe... from early Sep-... hrough mid-... Supreme Head-... ed Powers Europ... id in a statement... manoeuvres will... 28 exercises for... hand forces rang-... rway to Turkey... e exercises will... r" (return of... rmany), an exer-... ves the rapid... ican troops to... ny.

ngineer tried hansa crash

PARIS, Aug. 10 (R) - A flight engineer of... an airliner went... e today charged... t manslaughter of... killed when a... eing 747 crashed... from Nairobi's... rport. The pro-... aged that Rudi... iled to switch on... ic system operat-... hansa jumbo jet's... e flaps, which... given it the ad-... necessary during... 20, 1974. The... 139 passengers... on the second... an Frankfurt to... n reached an... about 35 metres... and then... lly, crashing tail... ing up in flames.

se premier resignation

PARIS, Aug. 11 (R) - For-... Minister Fran-... balensao handed... resignation today... permanent and... opposition to his... old government... the ruling demo-... Mr. Balesmo... m a 90-minute... with President... nabo Ennes say... carry on as... solution to the... was found.

Jordan celebrates 29th anniversary of King Hussein's accession to throne



The colourful march past at Amman International Stadium in a ceremony Tuesday to commemorate the 29th anniversary of His Majesty King Hus-

AMMAN, Aug. 11 (Petra) - Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor this afternoon attended the festival organised by the Ministry of Culture and Youth in cooperation with the Jordanian Armed Forces at the Amman International Stadium, to celebrate the 29th anniversary of His Majesty's accession to the throne. Thousands of male and female youths representing the various clubs and sports centres in the country in addition to tens of thousands of citizens attended the festival. When the motorcade of His Majesty arrived at the stadium, the crowds cheered and applauded the royal couple. The festival began by playing the national anthem. His Majesty the King then reviewed the honour guard. Then armed forces formations carrying their own flags passed by the royal platform. Also groups representing the various clubs, federations, athletic teams, and scouts passed by the

Lebanon to set up missile defences

BEIRUT, Aug. 11 (R) - Lebanon will accept offers from East or West to build up an air defence network following devastating Israeli air strikes. Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan said today. He told reporters in Beirut that he had asked the defence ministry to undertake all the contracts regarding any offers to ensure the setting up of a missile defence network. The government has also decided to repair and modernise 10 Lebanese air force Mirage fighters at a cost of 117 million Lebanese pounds (\$25 million). Mr. Wazzan said last weekend it had been a mistake to sell back to France a network of Crotale surface-to-air missiles 10 years ago. The decision was taken amid allegations of a corruption scandal surrounding the missile deal. Last April, Syria installed Soviet SAM-16 missiles in East Lebanon's Bekaa valley to protect its peace-keeping forces there after Israeli jets shot down two Syrian helicopters. The affair brought the region to the brink of a new Middle East conflict, with Israel threatening to knock out the missiles. But Damascus refused to remove them.

Mitterrand's congratulations draw angry retort from Raja'i

BEIRUT, Aug. 11 (Agencies) - Iran's new fundamentalist president, Mohammad Ali Raja'i, responded angrily to a congratulatory telegram from French President Francois Mitterrand and accused him of turning France into "a centre of hell" by granting asylum to Iranian exiles. Iranian official news media said today. Tehran Radio and the Pars news agency said Mr. Raja'i received a telegram from Mr. Mitterrand today congratulating him on his accession to the Islamic republic's highest office. The telegram which arrived one day after 57 French citizens were evacuated from Iran because of worsening relations between the two countries, drew a length and emotion-charged retort from Mr. Raja'i. "Mr. Mitterrand, you have sent me a congratulatory message and wished me success at a time when your government's diplomacy has changed the French nation into a centre of hell and a safe and secure place for elements of Iran's counter-revolutionaries." Mr. Raja'i said in his own telegram, according to Tehran Radio which broadcast the text. "You give sanctuary to criminals like (former president Abol Hassan) Bani-Sadr and (Mujahedeen leader Masoud) Rajavi... to plot against the revolution of the Iranian nation with the help of international Zionism and imperialism. "I am surprised to see how is it possible that there should be so much contradiction between a man's word and action." This was a reference to France's decision to give political asylum to former president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr and deliver four Mirage fighter-bombers to Iraq last February. Relations between the two countries worsened after Mr. Bani-Sadr arrived in Paris on July 29 and the French authorities refused to accept a demand by Tehran for his extradition. Mr. Bani-Sadr's arrival in Paris along with the Mujahedeen leader sparked demonstrations outside the French embassy in the Iranian capital, raising French fears of a new hostage crisis similar to the takeover of the American mission in Tehran in 1979. President Mitterrand asked the French nationals to leave and 57 flew to Paris yesterday. A further 75 are due to leave tomorrow. Mr. Raja'i told President Mitterrand his decision to grant asylum to Mr. Bani-Sadr had made Iranians regard France as "the second America and the enemy of the Islamic revolution," the radio said.

Weinberger says U.S. has stockpiled neutron bombs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (Agencies) - The United States has started producing and stockpiling neutron warheads with the aim of deterring a Soviet armoured invasion of West Europe, and these warheads could be delivered to Europe "only a few hours" after allies agreed to accept them, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said last night. He said worried NATO allies, who have responded sceptically to assurances that the warheads would not be deployed in West Europe, had been told that the weapons would be stored in the United States except in time of crisis. The White House has promised that the neutron warheads, or enhanced radiation weapons (ERWs), would not be sent to Europe without full consultation with the allies. If a Soviet invasion threat developed, Mr. Weinberger said in a separate television interview, the Reagan administration believed "lengthy political discussions (with NATO allies) would be telescoped into a very brief time." Mr. Weinberger said production of the neutron warheads began "quite recently" in accordance with the instructions of Congress and production schedule needs. Meanwhile, Denis Healey, deputy leader of Britain's opposition Labour Party criticised Washington's decision to build neutron warheads, but reiterated his opposition to Labour's unilateral disarmament policy. "Russia is bound to respond to Washington's move either by producing neutron bombs for herself, or by retaliating against their use in war with her existing nuclear weapons which do destroy property and contaminate ground," Mr. Healey said in a party meeting in London. "The only answer is multilateral disarmament. On that there is no disagreement among rational men." Labour's left-leaning national executive also voted last month to ban all U.S. bases in Britain. And East European newspaper today continued to assail the U.S. decision to produce neutron warheads, saying it increased the danger of nuclear war and put Europe's existence at risk. Commentaries in state-controlled newspapers also warned that the Soviet Union and its allies could not remain impervious to the U.S. move and would have to take unspecified action to safeguard their security.

387 Alia staff receive new houses

By Mohammad Ayish Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Aug. 11 - Three hundred and eighty seven employees of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, this afternoon officially received their new housing units in a ceremony patronised by Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor.

The JD 6.5 million housing project is located at Marj Al Hamam area and its importance will be manifest more with the opening of Queen Alia airport in a nearby location next April, according to some of the recipients of new housing units. The project consists of villas, semi-villas, houses and apartment buildings and all are distributed according to certain specifications set by Alia Housing Society. Besides the housing units, the 75-dunum project is provided with a public park, a kindergarten, a pharmacy, medical clinics, a swimming pool and a shopping centre. The project, comprising 387 housing units, was financed by loans guaranteed by Alia and obtained from the Housing Bank, the Cairo-Amman Bank, Grindlays Bank and the Arab 'Oqari Bank. "Extremely" satisfied The new housing units at the hilly area of Marj Al Hamam have been received with "extreme" satisfaction by the Alia employees. "It is a great accomplishment by the Royal Jordanian Airline to carry out such a project because it will help its employees to have good living conditions for their families and will also relieve some of them from high rents," said Rasheed Sonoqrut, an Alia vice president. He added that he applied for the housing project in 1975 and his long experience with Alia helped him get his independent house. "It is a first-class housing project and everybody should be lucky to have a house here," said Peter Ledger, a former employee of Arab Wings who got a big house at today's ceremony. He recalled that since 1975, many people have withdrawn their applications for housing "because they were impatient and desperate" about the project. "It was a silly mistake that they did that," Mr. Ledger said. Mr. Ledger also said that the new location of the project is a little inconvenient for Alia employees but he believed that they will get used to it. The former Arab Wings employee got an "A" rated house and will be paying JD 100 a month by mortgage. "Receiving this house is an old wish for me since it provides me with an independent place for living without the disturbance of the neighbours as it is in the city," said Victor Hattar, former manager of Alia reservations department. "You see this place combines urban and rural life despite its shortcomings," he said. He added that he is concerned about the future of his seven children who go to school in Wadi Seer. "I have distributed my children on several schools in the area but this will be a temporary measure," he told the Jordan Times. He called on the Alia Housing Society to provide the housing project with all necessary facilities and services in order to make life easier for all residents. Another new houseowner told the Jordan Times that the new atmosphere at "Alia Heights" makes a resident feel that he is living in a more solid and cooperative community. Alia Flight Control Manager Izzeddin Kamal said Alia had promised to set up an elementary school at the project site and construct a transportation system to and from the area in the near future. Alia employees who received apartments rather than houses were also pleased with their lots. "These housing units are very excellent and they provide families with comfortable life conditions," said Hamdi Ammar, a telephone operator at Alia. He said he used to rent a modest house before he came to the new apartment. But though he complained about scarcity of water and difficulty of transportation, he was optimistic that all these problems would be solved. Today's housing units' presentation ceremony was also attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, the Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Minister of Court Amer Khammash, cabinet ministers and other senior government officials.

New U.S. arms embargo rattles Israeli leadership

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Aug. 11 (R) - Israeli officials today described the latest suspension of U.S. arms supplies as a worrying development in Washington's Middle East policy. The officials were commenting on the decision by President Reagan's administration to suspend delivery of six more fighter-bombers in addition to 10 already held back. A foreign ministry statement described the decision as a "damaging and unjust step which borders on breach of contract." Officials privately acknowledged they were concerned at the way U.S. Middle East policy was developing. They said no previous U.S. administration had ever suspended the delivery of arms to Israel. "This is a very worrying precedent. The suspension of the planes' delivery started as a U.S. protest at the bombing of an Iraqi nuclear plant but it seems to be evolving into a way of putting pressure on us to change our policies," one official said. The latest consignment of four F-16's and two F-15's were due to be delivered to Israel at the end of the week. Air force commander David Ivri was quoted by the Yedioth Aharonot newspaper today as saying the suspension could harm Israel's fighting power if it remained in force. "In the short term, it will have no effect. But if it continues for months, it will definitely cause problems," he said. The Americans, suspended delivery of four F-16's in June after the raid on the Baghdad nuclear plant in which the Israelis used American jets. The administration, angry that it had not been told about the raid in advance, began an investigation into whether Israel had violated the terms of its arms sales agreement by using American weapons for offensive purposes. The next six planes were held back after Israel bombed Beirut last month at the height of a campaign against Palestinians in Lebanon. That crisis was eventually brought to an end by a U.S.-sponsored ceasefire. Israeli officials said today they had expected the ceasefire to open the way for the renewal of plane deliveries to Israel. The latest suspension was all the more wounding to the Israelis' because of their previous assumption that the Reagan administration would be the most pro-Israeli ever to hold office in Washington. In his election campaign, Mr. Reagan often stated his commitment to Israel's defence. Foreign ministry officials expressed anxiety that the Americans might try to use the planes as a lever to soften Israel's stance on the Palestinian autonomy negotiations. The talks, which involve the United States as well as Egypt and Israel, have been stalled for almost a year. They are expected to restart soon with Egypt pressing the Israelis to agree to give the Palestinians of the occupied territories some measure of self-rule. So far, Mr. Begin has indicated that he is prepared to offer the Palestinians only limited local powers.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS
Schmidt stretches friendly hand to Begin by telegram
BONN, Aug. 11 (A.P.) - Chancellor Helmut Schmidt sent a message of congratulations today to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who had publicly criticised the West German leader for service in Hitler's army. The telegram, sent to mark Mr. Begin's reappointment as Israeli leader, stressed the importance of close relations between West Germany and the Jewish state. "I wish you luck on your new appointment as prime minister of the state of Israel," Mr. Schmidt said. "I attach great importance to the further development of German-Israeli relations and to the continuation of the peace process in the Middle East. During the Israeli election campaign, Mr. Begin publicly castigated Mr. Schmidt for his wartime service in the German army, which included a tour of duty on the eastern front. Mr. Begin also charged that Mr. Schmidt remained loyal to the Nazi dictator to the end and that all Germans bear responsibility for Hitler's crimes. The attacks followed what many observers said Israel's fury over the chancellor's sympathetic attitude towards the Arabs.
Egypt to get 40 F-16s two months earlier
CAIRO, Aug. 11 (A.P.) - The United States has agreed to deliver 40 F-16 sophisticated fighter jets to Egypt two months ahead of schedule and an agreement on a five-year plan to modernise the Egyptian armed forces will be signed in several weeks, the Al Ahran newspaper reported today. The speedup in delivery and negotiations are a result of President Anwar Sadat's just-concluded talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his administration, the report said. In a Washington dated dispatch, the newspaper's correspondent said the 40 F-16 jets will be delivered to Egypt early January instead of March. Egypt's Minister of Defence Lt. Gen. Mohammad Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala was quoted as saying his negotiations with Pentagon officials have been "very successful" and a five-year plan agreement would be signed in a matter of weeks. Meanwhile, the newspaper said Egypt has started receiving "some" of the M-60A3 tanks and armoured troop carriers as agreed upon in 1979 and 1980. It gave no further details. The United States has granted Egypt \$3.5 billion in arms credits particularly under the Carter administration. It is not immediately known how much the five-year plan to further modernise the armed forces would cost or how it would be financed.
PLO leader urges comandos to resume operations
KUWAIT, Aug. 11 (A.P.) - Ahmad Jibril, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General-Command (PFLP-GC), has called on Palestinian comandos to spread out to other Arab countries and to resume operations against Israel and said Palestinian presence in Lebanon was "only temporary," according to the Kuwaiti newspaper, Al Qabas. The main power base of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), of which PFLP-GC is a member, is southern Lebanon where an 18-day ceasefire is generally holding. The standoff was arranged through the mediation of the United States and the United Nations on July 24. Mr. Jibril said his comando group had agreed to stop rocket attacks on Israel from South Lebanon but that sabotage inside Israel would continue. He also called on Palestinian comandos to leave southern Lebanese villages and move to the mountains so that civilians "will not get hurt" during retaliatory attacks by Israel. Mr. Jibril also dismissed efforts to gain recognition for the PLO by the United States and Israel. "It is not important that the U.S. should or should not recognise the PLO because it suffices that the revolution is recognised by 91 countries in the world," he was quoted as saying.
Hijacker-freed prisoner returns back to Karachi
KARACHI, Aug. 11 (R) - An opposition politician freed and flown to Syria in March at the demand of the hijackers of a Pakistani airliner has returned home and given himself up to police, authoritative sources said today. Shab Mohammad Shah, a vice-president of the left-wing Pakistan National Party, was among 54 dissidents freed by Pakistan authorities and flown to Syria. Their release was demanded by the hijackers of a plane taken first to the Afghan capital Kabul and later to Damascus. Mr. Shah is the first of the dissidents to return to Pakistan. After arriving in Syria some dissidents including Mr. Shah travelled back to Kabul where groups opposed to Pakistan's military rulers are based.

part II of the fourth article a Jordan Times museum... Meg Abu Hamdan... tour of history at the Jordan Archaeological Museum

From Late Bronze to Ottoman

recently it was thought there was no Late Bronze... 1200 B.C. culture in... temple discovered at... Airport, followed by the... of settlements and... the Baq'a Valley - as... finds at Pella and Deir... quickly changed that... the pots on display are of... and Cypriot origin... the penetration of trade... on the west.

Late Bronze Age. Coarse, clumsier pottery is characteristic of the Iron Age I (1200 - 900 B.C.). One of the theories accounting for the decline in the arts and techniques is that this was a period of perpetual warfare and insecurity, between the three main East Jordanian kingdoms of Moab, Edom and Ammon.

Iron Age II (900 - 550 B.C.) saw the recovery from that decline, as shown by the lovely jug in the form of a cow, the three red horseback riders and much more.

Unique inscription

One of the most important finds

of this period is a 10-centimetre-high bronze bottle found near Amman. This bottle is engraved with eight lines of Ammonite script describing the works of King Amminadab, which include the planting of vineyards and gardens, the digging of cisterns and the erection of a monumental building. It is the most complete Ammonite inscription ever found.

The Ammonites were keen sculptors, and their pieces in the local limestone show much foreign influence - like the stiff body positions of Egyptian art, and the carved bracelets and earrings from the designs of the Assyrians. The most attractive sculpture is the small aquat king, his large feet appearing beneath his long robe. It is of Yarah'azar, who reigned at the end of the eighth century B.C., and it is the first statue of an Ammonite king to be identified.

In the period from 300 B.C. to the early Christian era Jordan was controlled by two main cultures. The north, captured by Alexander the Great, was ruled by the Greeks (the Hellenistic period, 332-63 B.C.); and in the south the Nabataeans (300 B.C. - A.D. 300) ruled from their capital at Petra. Both were highly sophisticated civilisations: the Nabataeans in particular manufactured a unique and exquisite pottery. Fine, thin and perfectly geometrical, their red ware was painted with delicate palmate and leaf designs in dark brown colours.

The Roman influence and presence in Jordan lasted only about 260 years, from 63 B.C. to A.D. 324 - yet they left a remarkable and huge legacy. The centre of the museum is filled with Jerash figurines, which although made in moulds, had much handwork applied to their finish - such as the addition of the head, arms and legs.

Along one wall a display case is filled with beautiful Roman glass, which was blown with a pipe - either into a mould or free. Some pieces have obviously been the

inspiration for some of the modern Hebron glass designs, such as the long-necked vases around which coils a snakelike piece of glass.

Lamps of all shapes and sizes, new and used, abound from this period. One very interesting display shows the development of these lamps - right through from the Bronze Ages to Byzantine times - from the large hand-shaped bowls with a pinched corner to the very complex, tiny, highly decorated multi-spouted and handled versions.

The Jordan Archaeological Museum also houses the very famous copper Dead Sea Scrolls (dated first century B.C. to A.D. 68). Found in 1952 at Khirbet Qumran on the northwest shores of the Dead Sea four years after the original leather scrolls were found, they speak in Hebrew of fabulous treasures of 200 tons of gold and precious objects said to be hidden in an area between Hebron and Nablus. As this Alladin's cave has never been discovered, the scrolls keep their mysterious secret, which tempts and lures so enticingly.

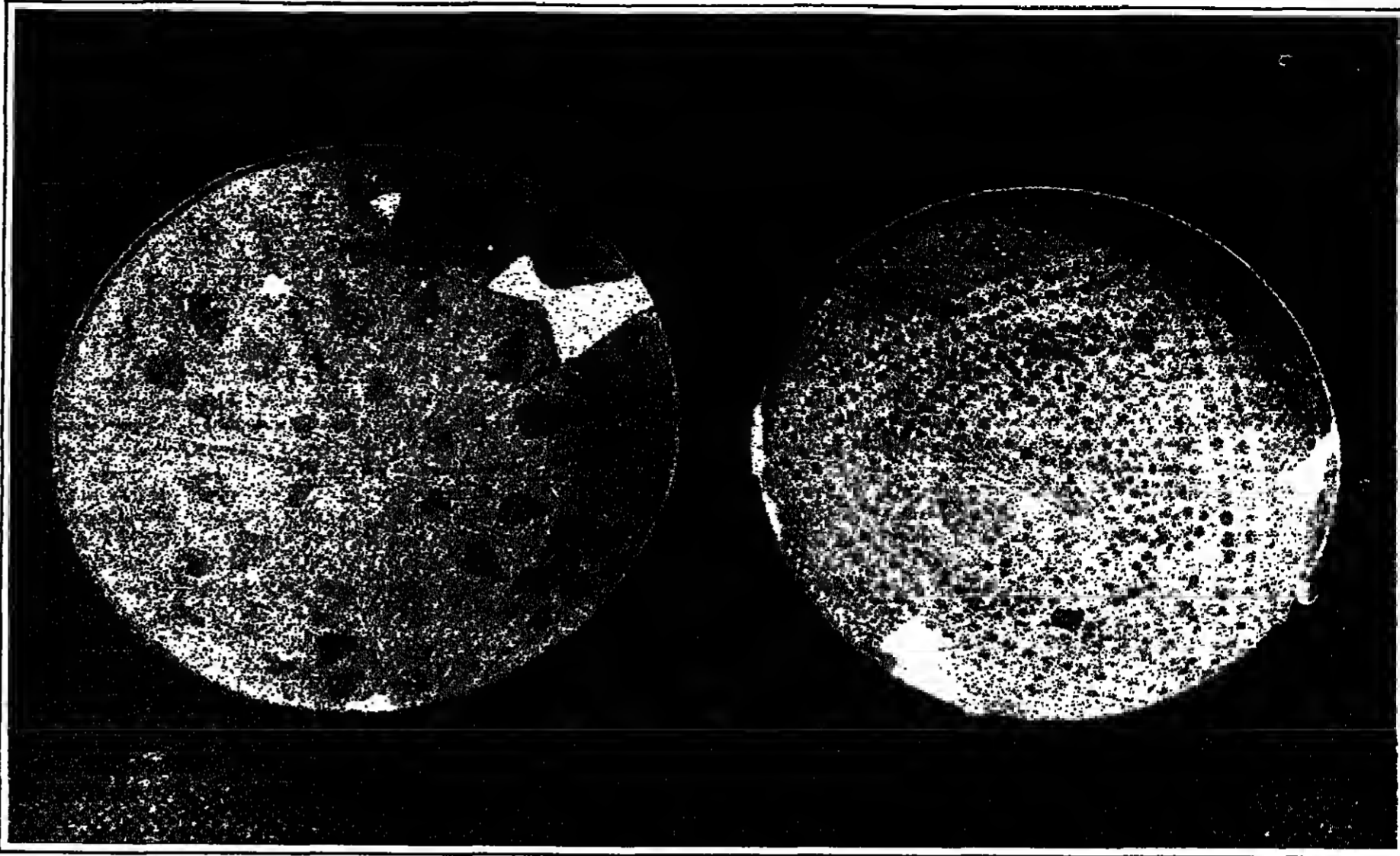
In A.D. 324 Constantine the Great emerged as the sole ruler of the Roman Empire, and so started the Byzantine period in the Eastern Mediterranean area - and the age of mosaic. There are no mosaics housed in the museum: but Byzantine jars (not so fine as the Roman ware), lamps and a unique sea-green glass bowl inscribed with crosses and other religious subjects represent this period.

The Islamic period started in Jordan in A.D. 636, when the Arab armies defeated the Byzan-

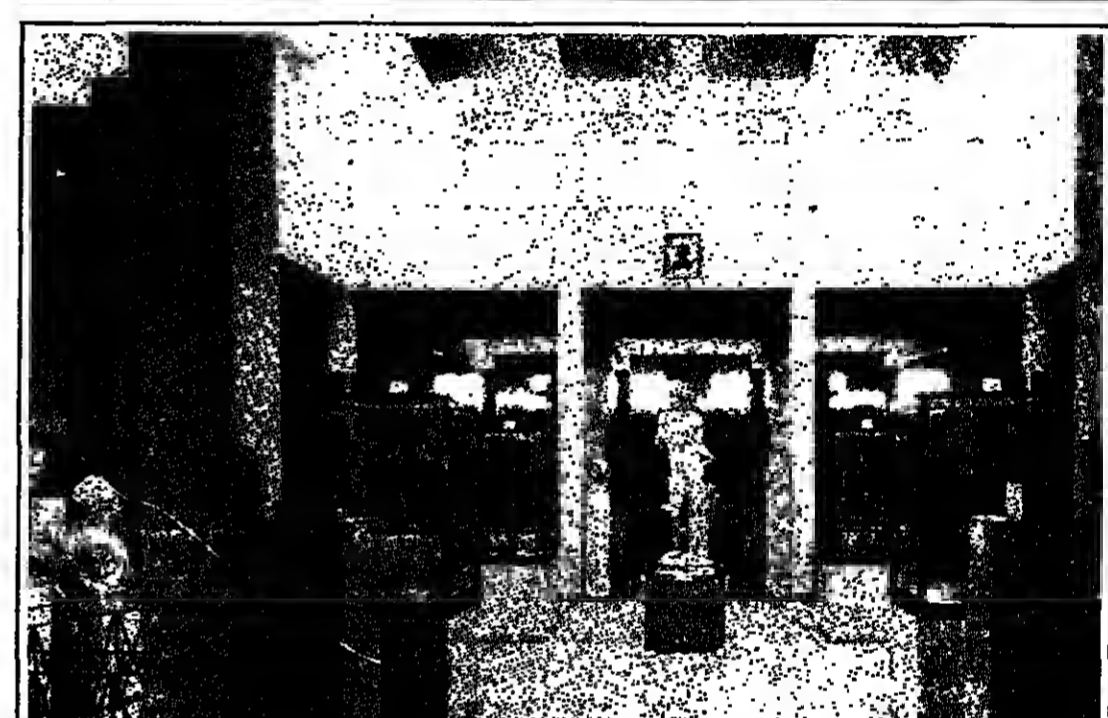
tines at the Battle of Yarmouk. Arab dynasties ruled until A.D. 1517, when they were conquered by the Ottomans. Lovely glazed pots in deep blues and bright greens with floral decorations are the most attractive remains of this period, along with a huge earthen ware, geometrically decorated pot that was obviously used for the storage of olives or oil, which by sea page darkened the lower half of the urn. It was a highly civilised time, as shown by the presence even of an architectural model with its four tiny arched windows surrounding a square carved in limestone.

Anthropoid coffins - the strange round, human-shaped pots with faces moulded in the lid which were buried vertically in the ground - beautiful delicate golden Roman jewelry from Jerash: bronze, silver and gold coins are just some of the other interesting things that this brief review of the museum has no space to cover.

Most of the objects have come from professional archaeological digs, and the "spoils" of each season are divided as fairly as possible between the country which has supported a dig and the Department of Antiquities. But in general the most important pieces stay in Jordan. The pottery is cleaned on site, while reconstruction and preservation are done in a laboratory at the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre. Emergency repairs are carried out by Mr. Mahmoud Mustafa at the museum, which has a tiny workshop in the basement. Many of the artefacts are lent out for further scientific analysis.



Fine painted pottery from the Nabataean era



The Jordan Archaeological Museum: complete but no longer adequate



bottles from the Iron Age II (Photos courtesy of Jordan Dept of Antiquities)



Head of Zeus from Umm Qais

Planning a modern museum for the 1980s

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN - While it may be true that the exploitation of Jordan's archaeological wealth is still in its early stages, there has been quite a substantial body of work achieved which means in turn that the Jordan Archaeological Museum, attractively compact and complete as it seems, is no longer adequate. As its director Miss Siham Bakqar said, "It was a good museum for the 1950s, but not for the eighties."

The main problem is the size of the museum. Its basement storeroom is crowded with artefacts; there is no space left to house the fast-growing body of finds from the many digs that are taking place this year alone. Among the thousands of stored objects are many important finds that should be on display; but here again, lack of space prohibits.

An important part of any archaeological museum of the 1980s must be a modern laboratory where the latest techniques of analysis, dating, preservation and conservation can be carried out. And after the objects have been cleaned and repaired, many of them must be stored or displayed under special conditions of lighting, humidity and heating.

All the displayed objects in the present museum benefit from proper lighting. But the 30-year-old building could not possibly have included all the requirements listed above when even the basic need of a workshop to build display cases and to carry out museum maintenance was not adequately provided for in the original design.

Lack of both laboratory and

workshop means a lack of expert technical staff; and it is feasible to keep only one expert at the museum for emergencies.

The present museum is suitable and sufficient for students and scholars to come and look and compare; but since there are no study rooms and no library, they cannot carry out their research there.

Moreover, not only is the museum unable to provide proper facilities for professional archaeologists, but there is also a lack of tourist facilities. There is no visitors' shop, and no restaurant or coffee bar.

Part of the attraction of the little museum on the Citadel lies in the fact that it does not have these things - that it does not cater for the tourist; that it has a simplicity of purpose and the 1950s refinements of copper-framed glass display cases and art-deco lampshades. But this is no longer enough for today's sophisticated needs.

In 1978, an account of these problems, and proposals for a new museum, were added to the five-year plan. English architects and town planners Michael Brawne and Associates, together with Arabtech, a company of Jordanian consulting engineers, were asked to put forward a design for a sit on the Citadel adjacent to the old museum. This they duly did, and all seemed set for the start of construction when some concern over the proposed site arose.

Second thoughts

At first it had seemed an obvious position - the museum would be part of the historic environment of the hill, surrounded

like its predecessor by all the beautiful and varied ruins of a deep past. It would have the lovely views of Amman, and the land already belonged to the Department of Antiquities, thus eliminating the need of purchasing new land.

But on further study the site showed some disadvantageous angles. First, the archaeologists became concerned that the new building would cover many artefacts, as the hill has not been completely excavated. Next, it was felt that a big modern building would be out of place; and finally many people complained it was a difficult place to reach.

Miss Nazmia Rida, head of public relations at the Department of Antiquities, told the Jordan Times that a final decision on the site of the new museum had not yet been reached. But it now seems possible that the new museum will be built on a site in the Sports City complex. Indecision over the site has held up construction, and it seems that the building will not now be completed within the five-year plan, as originally hoped.

If the site is changed, certain modifications to the original design are inevitable; but basically wherever it is finally built the new museum will still cover an area of 7,000 square metres, and will comprise display halls, offices for museum employees, a library, a workshop, a modern laboratory, lecture halls, storage rooms and a visitors' centre. The latter will include a coffee shop, a restaurant and a gift centre where tourists will be able to buy history and archaeology books, cards and reproductions of some of the famous artefacts displayed.

Jordan Times

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Good theatre

FOLLOWING THE Israeli-American argument over the suspended delivery of American military aircraft to Israel is one of the most fun episodes we have witnessed in many years. The Israelis are furious that the Americans would suspend the delivery of a total of 16 jets, 14 F-16s and two F-15s, and they have threatened all kinds of reprisals. The likelihood, given the recent history of American actions, is that the whole affair will blow over very soon, and Israel will resume its indiscriminate bombing of Arabs using American planes, money and political support.

But the present interlude is rather charming as a dramatic pause and a change of pace. The Israelis, despite their own advanced armaments industry, are still almost totally dependent on the United States for their weaponry. The American government, weak as it is in the face of pro-Israeli pressure groups, knows that it can only go so far before Israel unleashes its own political firepower within the United States. We are prepared to bet two falafel sandwiches that within a few months at most the Israelis will have all their airplanes, and the Americans will look sillier than ever if they claim that they have taught the Israelis a lesson.

America's first, tentative steps into the arena of using its power over Israel to bring about a reasonable Israeli attitude towards a settlement of the Palestinian issue are cute, and perhaps even novel. They are to be encouraged, to be sure. But whom do the Americans think they are kidding? Barbara Walters may be impressed. We're not. Symbolic suspensions of plane deliveries are theatrical moves at best. Mr. Reagan would do far better to invite a Palestinian leader or two to the White House for tea if he really wants to make the Israelis squirm, and if he wants to learn about the real world.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: Jordan is living in a state of joy these days 'because of the 29th anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne. It is an occasion reminding us of the one Jordanian family, rallying behind the leader and the maker of its progress and victorious march. It is also symbolic of the unlimited confidence in the inevitability of the continuation of this march on the path charted by King Hussein through his deep insight, continuous efforts and profound commitment to the principles of the great Arab revolt, whose supreme goals still remain the sincerest expression of the aspirations of the sons of the Jordanian family and the whole Arab nation.

In the last 29 years, King Hussein's interest has been focussed on the prosperity of the Jordanian citizen and on the cause of the Palestinian people, as well on confronting all forms of aggression against the Arab people.

Through continuous work, Jordan has been able to achieve significant progress in the various fields of development and growth, while staying in its natural position as a vanguard in the march of the Arab nation towards the achievement of its goals in freedom, unity and the regaining of the occupied areas and the holy places.

Perhaps the reality of the Jordanian experience is the best example of sincere action on the local and Arab levels.

On the local level, the celebration marking the king's accession to the throne coincides with the expanded symposium on the five-year development plan which represents the climax of Jordan's eagerness to build the strong Jordan that is capable of occupying its appropriate position on the map of human progress.

On the Arab level, the celebration, marking this cherished occasion, coincides with a time in which the dangers posed to the Arab nation are aggravating, and Jordan's basic role in confronting these dangers is becoming stronger through its unique position and constant stands which are proving truthful day after day.

Thus, while the Jordanians are celebrating the anniversary of their king's accession to the throne, they are expressing loyalty to King Hussein, who has built this country, and are affirming their absolute confidence in the good future he is leading them into.

AL DUSTOUR: Jordan's celebration of the occasion of His Majesty's accession to the throne is really a national and a patriotic celebration which reminds us of the cultural achievements, scientific progress and economic prosperity. It also reminds us of the courageous stands which Jordan adopted under the wise leadership of His Majesty King Hussein in defence of his people, country and nation. Despite the difficult circumstances and the limited resources, Jordan has been able to lead the march and overcome obstacles to achieve progress in Jordan in all fields.

Every school, every educational institute, every green tree, every plant or factory or project, is a witness to what King Hussein has given in terms of effort, sacrifice and continuous giving for the sake of building his country and making his people happy and for the sake of providing all the means of progress and prosperity to the citizens.



EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the first part of the text of the Israeli coalition agreement of the Tenth Israeli Knesset. The agreement was signed by the Likud, the National Religious Party, Agudat Israel and Tami on August 4, 1981 in Occupied Jerusalem. The second part of the text will appear in tomorrow's edition of the Jordan Times.

1. All clauses of the coalition agreement of the Ninth Knesset are effective and in force, and to be considered rewritten into the agreement for purposes of execution. This agreement is a continuation and expansion of the previous agreement. Clauses which have not yet been acted upon, or only partly acted upon, will be dealt with promptly.
2. The government will ensure that various sectors of the population, especially the ultra-Orthodox (haredim), will not be discriminated against in the allocation of government, municipal or Jewish Agency funds for education and social affairs, and will have a part in the disposition of these funds (as much as this rests within the power of the government).
3. The government will strictly enforce the laws applying to religious matters, especially municipal by-laws, through means available to the state. It will work towards full enforcement of the law applying to Shabbat observance, (kashrut) and the sale of pork.
4. Proposals for election reforms will be presented only with the prior agreement of all the coalition partners. Coalition factions will not support any private members' bills on election reforms, unless they conform to the terms of this agreement.
5. The government will move to minimise work on Shabbat. This goal will be achieved through the following means:
 6. There shall be no discrimination in hiring, promoting or retaining an employee who does not wish to work on Shabbat. If the existing laws do not adequately ensure these rights, the laws shall be amended accordingly.
 7. Public transportation shall cease operating before the start of Shabbat and Jewish holidays, and shall not resume operating until Shabbat or the holiday as ended, in accordance with the status quo on this matter. The ministry of transportation and other bodies invested with legal authority will ensure the full implementation of this clause.
 8. New plants, or existing plants which expand, will receive aid and assistance to plan for the elimination of work on Shabbat. This applies especially to new factories. The government will encourage the cessation or reduction of work on Shabbat with loans or grants.
 9. All work permits granted for work on Shabbat, especially overtime permits, will be reported within a month of their issuance to an advisory board working with a ministerial committee on work permits. The report will include the reason for granting the work permit. Every member of the advisory board, which will include a representative of the Institute for Science and Halacha, or Tzomet, is entitled to appear before the granting of the permit or its conditions. The appeal will be debated and decided upon within two weeks by the ministerial committee.
 10. The minister of labour will sign Shabbat work permits after the advisory board has considered the case and given an opinion. A minority of the advisory board has the right of appeal before the ministerial committee.
 11. A representative of the Institute for Science and Halacha, or Tzomet, plus an additional representative approved by Agudat Yisrael, will be permanent members of the ministerial committee on Shabbat work permits.
 12. The work and rest hours law will be amended as follows: In Clause 15 (Bet), after the phrase which reads "the work permit shall not be given for a period covering more than two years," there will be inserted "whether all at once, whether through an accumulation of years, months, days, weeks or other measures of time, whether continuously or intermittently," or other words with the same meaning.
 13. The fine for breaking the work and rest hours law will be increased significantly.
 14. A deputy to the chief labour inspector will be appointed, for the purpose of supervising the implementation of the Work and rest hours law as it applies to Shabbat and Jewish holidays.
 15. Shabbat observance will be taken into account in the building of every new factory, and particularly in national projects, both while they are being built and after they go into operation. For this purpose, a representative of the Institute for Science and Halacha will participate in the planning process in a framework compatible with this goal.
 16. Efforts will continue to reduce or eliminate work on Shabbat in the electric corporation. In new power plants, automated equipment will be installed wherever possible so that electricity can be generated without desecrating the Shabbat. To implement this clause, a committee will be set up comprising representatives of the prime minister, the ministry of religious

The Israeli coalition agreement

17. Sabbath observance will be enforced in theory and in practice at the ports of Haifa, Ashdod and Eilat. The minister of transportation will ensure the implementation of this clause. Efforts will be made to achieve complete Sabbath observance at Ben-Gurion Airport.
18. It will be insured in theory and in practice that El Al will not operate on Shabbat and Jewish holidays, either in Israel or abroad. El Al planes will not take off, fly or land on Shabbat or Jewish holidays. El Al Airlines must arrange its flight schedules in accordance with this rule. Sabbath observance must be enforced in theory and in practice in all government-owned companies, on Israel railways, in oil explorations and in any special events they organise both in Israel and abroad.
19. Representatives of the state on official business both in Israel and abroad will strictly observe Shabbat in theory and in practice while carrying out their duties. Official visits will be arranged in a fashion so as not to desecrate the Sabbath or Jewish holidays. Observance of Shabbat, Jewish holidays and kashrut will continue to be enforced in all state institutions in Israel and abroad, and in all institutions which receive funds or support from the state, is the custom.
20. The government will budget funds to finance research on ways to minimise or eliminate working on Shabbat.
21. The ministerial committee on Shabbat work permits or its representatives will check, within a year, all Sabbath work permits issued to this date, including collective permits.
22. All government medical facilities, or medical facilities which receive government aid, will function according to halachic law regarding kashrut, observance of Shabbat and Jewish holidays, and of laws concerning cohabitation so that all sectors of the population can benefit from their services. To achieve this goal, the ministry of health will continue with its programme of bringing existing institutions up to these standards.
23. The government undertakes to ensure the passage of the proposed law to prevent deception in kashrut, in the form already agreed upon, during the Knesset's winter session.
24. Rabbinical courts jurisdiction law: The minister of religious affairs will present a draft proposal on the amendment of the rabbinical courts jurisdiction law to include clauses from the previous

SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

Consumer Protection

(Part 1 of 3)

By Dr. Awn Rifai

Consumer protection is a term that implies different meanings in different countries. In Jordan, whatever consumer protection there exists, it is restricted in terms of the range of items it encompasses and in the thoroughness of the protection.

The establishment of an independent semi-official body is suggested in order to provide monitoring and advisory services to the consumers and to the official departments.

The definition of a consumable item is vague, and so is, to that effect, a consumer. For some people, consumable items refer mainly to food and clothing, while for others they refer to any articles intended for personal, household or office use. The usual inventory distinction between consumables and non-consumables fails to draw even a thin margin when it comes to all consumers. A similar ambiguity occurs with the use of the term 'protection', which includes protection regarding availability of products, monopoly, price, quality, reliability and after-sales service.

Until quite recently, consumer protection in Jordan had little existence. The consumer had been at the mercy of the goodwill and reputation of the foreign manufacturer or the local producer whose names have been giving the public a measure of the quality and reliability of what they acquire. The public talk and comments on their experiences with a certain item have been sufficient to spread the news and to cause a major tipping of the scale in favour of or against that specific brand name. The opinions formed in such a manner have been carried over from one community to another and from one generation to

another. The public has become so gulled with the brand names that a small variation in the quality would pass undetected. The propaganda caused by the experience of the public has provided some degree of consumer protection in relation to quality and reliability.

As more miscellaneous products flooded the market from many countries, the various market forces started to play the role of consumer protectors. The abundance of items has brought about a competition with the intention of satisfying the customers, giving an incentive for producing better quality goods. The satisfaction of the customer has become essential if the producer or dealer were to remain in business, providing yet another form of protection. The interests of the consumer have also been secured under the umbrella of protection covering other countries. The foreign exporter to Jordan has had to compete with his counterparts from other countries and to keep a close look at his quality and price criteria. The supply and demand forces have also acted, in some cases, to the advantage of the consumer.

The forms of protection available to consumers in other countries have had an impact on the Jordanian market. The standard of the items produced in those countries adheres to the stipulations of the specifications laid down by the official authorities and the scientific establishments, and so does the standard of the items exported to Jordan — at least in the majority of cases. Consequently, the local producers have improved the quality of their products to match that of the imports. They also fol-

lowed the procedures and processes adopted by the foreign producers. Gradually, the same factors influencing the producers abroad have crept to the local market businessmen who started to view their interests from the standpoint of consumer protection. The concern of the local businessmen over their customers' interests has been augmented by the fact that a large number of Jordanians travel abroad and import their requirements personally rather than purchase them from the local dealer. This has proved to save the customer a substantial amount of money and offer him more variety to choose from in order to fulfil his needs.

The above-mentioned factors have managed to secure a fair measure of consumer protection in the country. Nevertheless, many cases and gaps have still to be bridged in this respect.

There are numerous items and situations that have escaped the protection belt which has so far been created by natural forces and pressures. These include imports from unreliable manufacturers or from countries with poor quality control, articles of lower price at the expense of quality, monopolies of consumable materials and the subtle attempts to mislead the public.

The official authorities in Jordan have intervened in many cases to provide protection for the public. In some instances they have been successful, while in others they were faced with many obstacles inherent in the structure of the Jordanian economy. The maze of rules and regulations and the incapability of controlling such a fluid market have sometimes led to undesired repercussions.

35. The state education law (1953) will cover all educational facilities which are under the supervision of the various ministries.
36. Ways will be investigated to establish the "Institute for the Study of Agriculture according to the Torah" and the "Centre for Observant Agriculturalists" as bodies operating under government auspices for advice, guidance, research, development and implementation of the principles of modern agriculture according to Halacha, for the purpose of supplying kosher agricultural products. The government will budget sufficient funds for a research and development programme for agriculture based on observance of Halacha to ensure the supply of kosher agriculture products.
37. Observance of kashrut in government institutions in Israel and abroad will be guaranteed in theory and in practice.
38. The government will budget a suitable amount for the development of yeshivot. The budget for yeshiva students will increase as costs rise. Priority for Torah institutes in development towns will remain at the existing level and will apply to institutes in Judea, Samaria, the Golan Heights and the Gaza Strip as well. The budget for the programme for aiding students in boarding schools will be brought in line with the allowances given to a child who receives welfare aid or is helped by Youth Aliya. The programme will include all children in Israel who study in a boarding school, on condition that their families are willing to undergo an examination of their sources of income. The programme will also apply to "external boarding schools" which have no dormitory facilities, under criteria set by the ministry of labour and
39. The ministry of education will recognise Talmudic Torah exempted institutions in the framework of the independent education network, after they comply with security, hygiene and ventilation requirements only.
40. A coalition committee will be formed which will examine the question of representation of religious councils. The religious affairs minister will take into account the position of the coalition committee in forming religious councils.
41. Since the schools run by missionary institutions are not recognised for purposes of the requirements of the compulsory education law, and the parents of students in those schools are not fulfilling their obligations under that law, the enforcement of that law will be carried out in theory and in practice.
42. The existing status quo on religious subjects will be preserved in legislation, in administrative practices and in regulations.
43. The status of yeshiva students will be considered equal to that of a student at any other institution of higher learning in cases concerning widow's benefits and only pension for work-related accidents.
44. Job allotments for kashrut supervisors will be approved according to need.
45. The law forbidding excavations at gravesites will be strictly enforced in theory and in practice. Any and all human bones or human remains which have been extracted or will be extracted from any grave from any period will be immediately buried according to law. On all permits for excavation issued by any authorised body, it will be specified that if graves are found in the excavation area, a digging must be stopped and the grave and its contents must be left untouched. The chief rabbinical court must be notified in writing of graves and it will rule on how to proceed.

مكتبة الأمل

raining staff to run libraries

By Phyllis Hughes
Special to the Jordan Times

Libraries in Jordan are used by more and more people. There are the regular libraries, companies who keep up-to-date data and information, and a growing number of specialist libraries which can be used for research.

In the past three years, Ray Lonsdale and Hans Lemming have been establishing a library post-graduate diploma at the University of Jordan. Highly qualified staff to run libraries.

The university set up the new department in 1977 but needed a post-graduate diploma for two experts from the government-sponsored Development Administration to move in.

They have now set up a two-year course in such basic skills as indexing, classification and library management. During their first year, students are able to specialise in subjects, like technical libraries, children's and research methodology. They also have to write a thesis.

These have included mobile libraries in Jordan, libraries in the Arab Emirates and a survey of medical and libraries in Jordan.

The department takes on about 15 students a year and they have to complete 33 credit hours. The section has to be a minimum of four years with a PhD's -- a tall order where librarianship is concerned.

Nevertheless staff are abroad to gain the qualifications. Many other industries are the victims of the "brain drain," said Mr. Lonsdale. "Wages for our lecturers are not high and we lose many of them to the Gulf states or better paid jobs."

The course is a part-time one which adds to the difficulty of cramming in all the vital information into a limited period. Students come from Syria, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and even Taiwan. "We are hoping that the librarianship course will become a regional centre," said Mr. Lemming.

So far they have had 52 graduates -- 80 per cent of whom are now working in libraries. Some are even working in other departments at the university. But according to Mr. Lonsdale, there is still a great demand and a great need for well qualified staff.

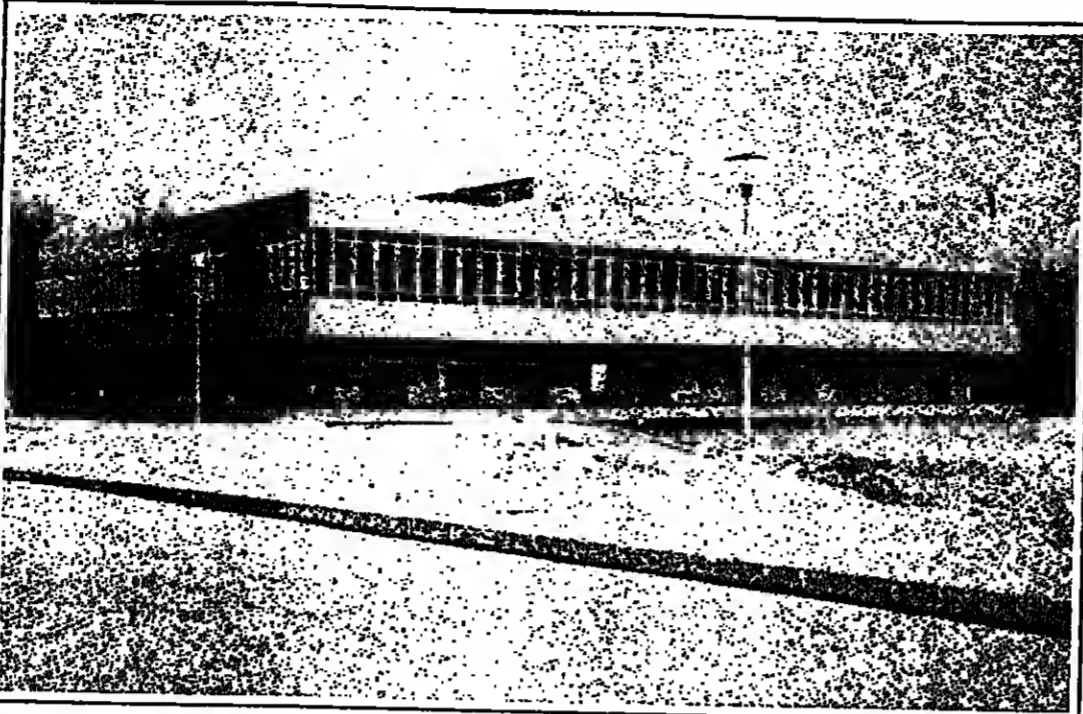
Students are taken on study tours to look at other libraries, such as the one at the British Council. "This is vital since some students, who live in remote areas, have done their degrees by correspondence and have never had the opportunity of using a library," said Mr. Lemming.

All students undergo an English language test since a large part of the course is in English. It is also the first step in ensuring that standards are kept high. "I believe our standards are comparable with those in the West," said Mr. Lonsdale.

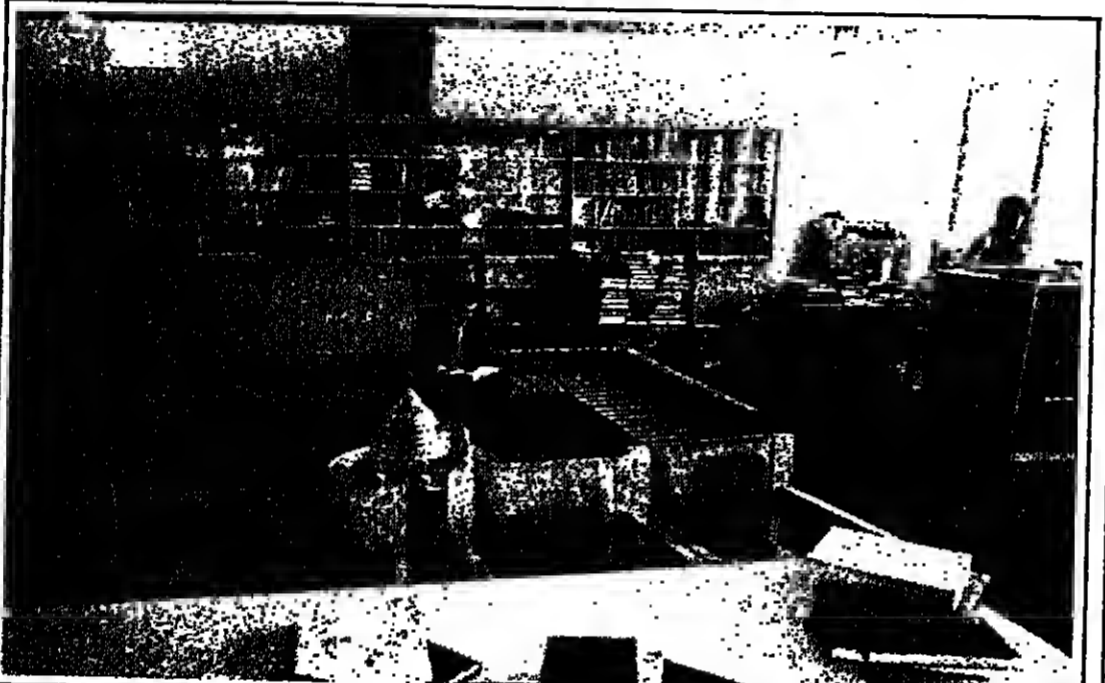
One area they would like to see developed is children's libraries. At the moment facilities for children are limited and do not include such extra activities as playreading and drama workshops.

However there are many specialist libraries already established and quite successful. "Libraries are well-used on the whole, although many are not well-developed yet," said Mr. Lemming.

Mr. Lonsdale and Mr. Lemming will be handing over the section in September. For the future, they hope that the section will be made a full university department and will be able to offer more specialist courses.



The University of Jordan's main library building (above) where trainees get their practical training, and one of its specialised sections (below) -- the Hashemiya Library.



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MISCELLANEOUS

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مكتبة الامم

love by a S. African tige 'pirate' cricket

Aug. 11 (R) — Eng-selector John Edrich... after discussing the TCCB secretary...

Africa at the end of the year. If the 'pirate' tour came off, it would be South Africa's first experience of international cricket for a decade...

Coe, Nehemiah stand out at British Championships

LONDON, Aug. 11 (A.P.) — Racing despite a painful blister on his left foot, Sebastian Coe won the British Amateur Athletic Association 800-metre title...

British officials were worried that Coe's injury might not heal in time for next week's European Cup championships at Zagreb...

Asian countries meet in Japan for Weightlifting Championships

TOKYO, Aug. 11 (R) — Asian record holders Yoo Jinyang and Mao Wenguang of China and Talal Najjar of Syria will compete in the 13th Asian Weightlifting Championships in Nagoya...

Hong Kong forces England into 2nd place at the World Lawn Bowls

TORONTO, Aug. 11 (R) — Hong Kong have taken the overall lead after the fifth, sixth and seventh rounds of pairs and triples in the women's World Lawn Bowls championship...

Heidenheim-fencing centre 7. Germany yet again



HEIDENHEIM (INP). Heidenheim is to become the fencing centre of the Federal Republic of Germany again. At one time, the epee was the 50,000 population town in the south of the country...

Touring England hockey team struggle for a win

BRISBANE, Australia, Aug. 11 (A.P.) — The touring England hockey team struggled to beat Toowoomba 3-1 at Olyde Stadium in Toowoomba here today...

English cricket results

LONDON, Aug. 11 (R) — Results of cricket games played today: At Derby: Leicestershire beat Derbyshire by an innings and 27 runs...

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



GOREN BRIDGE

ARLES H. GOREN by Chicago Tribune. South deals. RTH 198 1065 2 J104 EAST 4 AJ1073 3 4 Q987 2 4 863 JTH 42 K942 KJ6

It seemed that he needed no more than to pick up the queen of trumps for his contract, and he was odds-on to fells the lady. He won the ace of clubs and cashed the ace-king of hearts...

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

A word game section with scrambled words: ELTAM, HOCAP, LEWWIE, NARLAC. Includes a cartoon of a man looking at a painting and instructions to unscramble the words.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, AUG. 12, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You have an opportunity to put in motion a plan of action that brings your creative talents into play. Problems that need to be eliminated can be quickly done at this time. ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You have to make a change in your plans if you wish to achieve the success you desire...

THE Daily Crossword by Melvin Kenworthy

A crossword puzzle grid with clues for across and down. Clues include 'And mine', 'Many people', 'Within', 'Comb. form', 'Single', 'Dock worker', 'Vehicle', '— Cassini', 'Do —', 'Sea eagle', 'Doneses do', 'Nocturnal mammal', 'Take away, in law', 'Bon', 'One in charge', 'Basso Pirza', 'Baden', 'Baden, e.g.', 'Exercise in music', 'Suit to —', 'Close', 'fitting', 'Hodgepodge', 'Green Bay name', 'Roll call word', 'Chinese politician', 'Singer', 'Ferry', 'Certain fisherman', 'Sweeney letters', 'Hemingway', 'Tablets of stone', 'Buddy', 'Abeed', 'Biological process', 'Grain awns', 'On — with (equal tn)', 'Sur'a opposite', 'German philosopher', 'Knock down the quarter-back', 'Ripeners', 'At the apex', 'Tall', 'Sweeney', 'Low card', 'Recipe word', 'Bonn negative', 'A — clock scholar', 'Ajar', 'Cote sound', 'I — with seven.', 'Cat calls', 'Burden bearer', 'Of pigs', 'Zilch', 'Fishing equipment', 'Soup', 'Ripeners', 'At the apex', 'Diploma', 'Lumber estimates', 'Needle case', 'Dance step', 'Presure', 'Pig', 'Western', 'Hop-drying kiln', 'Mast', 'Aromatic spice', 'Honi — qui —', 'London gallery', 'Agalish school', 'English school', 'Baseball stat.'"/>

